

Figure 10 consists of 10 subplots labeled (a) through (j), arranged vertically. Each subplot shows the electron distribution function  $f(v)$  on the y-axis (ranging from 0 to 1.0) versus velocity  $v$  on the x-axis (ranging from -10 to 10). The subplots represent different times  $t$ :

- (a)  $t=0$ : A single peak at  $v=0$  with  $f(v) \approx 1.0$ .
- (b)  $t=0.1$ : A small peak at  $v=0$  and a small peak at  $v=10$ .
- (c)  $t=0.2$ : The peak at  $v=10$  grows, and the peak at  $v=0$  decreases.
- (d)  $t=0.3$ : The peak at  $v=10$  continues to grow, and the peak at  $v=0$  decreases further.
- (e)  $t=0.4$ : The peak at  $v=10$  is more prominent, and the peak at  $v=0$  is smaller.
- (f)  $t=0.5$ : The peak at  $v=10$  is significant, and the peak at  $v=0$  is small.
- (g)  $t=0.6$ : The peak at  $v=10$  is very prominent, and the peak at  $v=0$  is very small.
- (h)  $t=0.7$ : The peak at  $v=10$  is dominant, and the peak at  $v=0$  is negligible.
- (i)  $t=0.8$ : The peak at  $v=10$  is dominant, and the peak at  $v=0$  is negligible.
- (j)  $t=0.9$ : The peak at  $v=10$  is dominant, and the peak at  $v=0$  is negligible.

An adhesion promoter comprises a polymeric strand with an epoxy-reactive group other than a phenolic hydroxyl group, and a crosslinking group that crosslinks the polymeric strand with a rubber in a crosslinking reaction, wherein the polymeric strand is water soluble in an amount of at least 10g/l, and more preferably at least 100g/l. Particularly contemplated adhesion promoters may further comprise styrene-butadiene-vinylpyridine copolymer, and may advantageously be employed as a replacement for resorcinol-formaldehyde latex in the fabrication of a rubber containing tire. Especially contemplated rubber compositions may additionally comprise maleinized polybutadiene to synergistically improve adhesion of the rubber to a polymeric fiber coupled via contemplated adhesion promoters.